

Colorado Meth Lab Regulations
<http://www.forensic-applications.com/meth/coloregs.html>

Gives several myths about the regulations:

- Tenant/Property owner has the right to remove personal property from the premises after the bust or notification.
 - CRS 25-18.5-103: Property must be deemed to be fit for removal or unfit and then destroyed, by an industrial hygienist first.
- Following the bust or notification, the tenant or property owner may reenter the house.
 - CRS 25-18.5-104: If a structure or vehicle has been deemed contaminated or with “probable contamination,” no entry can take place.
- The tenant has the unchallenged right to their personal property and the landlord is responsible for that property.
 - CRS 25-18.5-103(1)(b): After bust or notification, a property owner has 10 days to destroy any property or have it rendered for an inspection by an industrial hygienist. If the property owner fails to comply, then the owner of the structure may take personal possession of the items and may dispose of the items in any way consistent with the regulations.
- Unless methamphetamine was actually being manufactured, the property isn’t a meth lab.
 - CRS 25-18.5-101: illegal laboratory defined as “the area where controlled substances have been manufactured, processed, cooked, disposed of or stored and all proximate areas that are likely to be contaminated as a result of such manufacturing, processing, cooking, disposing, or storing.” Smoking meth pyrolyzes the drug, which then makes it “processed” and applicable to this regulation. Studies have shown that smoking meth in a residence can result in as much contamination or even more contamination than cooking meth.
- Only a certified industrial hygienist can perform the assessment and verification sampling.
 - The regulation does not require that an industrial hygienist be certified; it only requires that an industrial hygienist is trained to the standards of CRS 24-30-1402 and 6 CCR 1014-3.

- Those who represent themselves as being trained but are not can face fines and time in jail.
- The State Board of Health enforces the regulations.
 - The responsibility lies on the local level. SB 05-217 states that if the city council or board of county commissioners has not designated a governing body, the governing body will be the local health department.
- The regulations require testing to determine if a meth lab is present.
 - It is not required.
- If the meth contamination in a property is under .25 ug/ml, then the property does not fall under the regulations.
 - There is no minimum set amount of methamphetamine present for a property to be considered contaminated.
- Colorado's clearance level is .5 ug/100 cm².
 - Residual meth concentrations may be inconsequential and far below the .5 ug/100 cm², but the lab may have not met the statutory requirements for clearance. The "clearance level" in Colorado is referred to as the "decision level" and a "decision statement" can only be made under well-defined parameters.